

## WIRELESS TO RESUME

### Business Men May Reorganize the Company.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WITHIN the next two weeks a plan may be evolved whereby the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., operating a wireless system, may secure sufficient backing to enable it to resume business. A meeting of the stockholders, directors and members of several large sugar firms was held yesterday afternoon at Castle & Cooke's office, the outcome of which was a verbal understanding between the directors and the representatives of the various firms, that the question of the reorganization of the company would be seriously considered when a detailed report was made out. This must show the company's liabilities, its relations and contracts with Marconi and the royalties to be paid to the inventor, and a list of the local creditors and stockholders showing what the latter had paid in on the stock subscribed, and what is delinquent. When this statement is presented, giving the firms something tangible upon which to figure, as to whether or not the company can be reorganized on a paying business, then serious consideration will be given to plans for putting the system again in working order. If it is opened it will be with the backing of such firms as Alexander & Baldwin, T. H. Davies & Co. and Haddock & Co.

W. F. Allen, J. P. Cooke and F. M. Swanzy, who were present at the meeting, while viewing the proceedings conservatively, were agreed that the wireless telegraph system, when in working order, was a benefit to the business men of the islands, and they expressed the hope that when the officials of the company presented a statement upon which they could work, that they would be able to assist it. Manager Cross said that if the money was forthcoming the system could be put in operation within two weeks, as the operators were still available, and the new tubes and batteries ready to be installed.

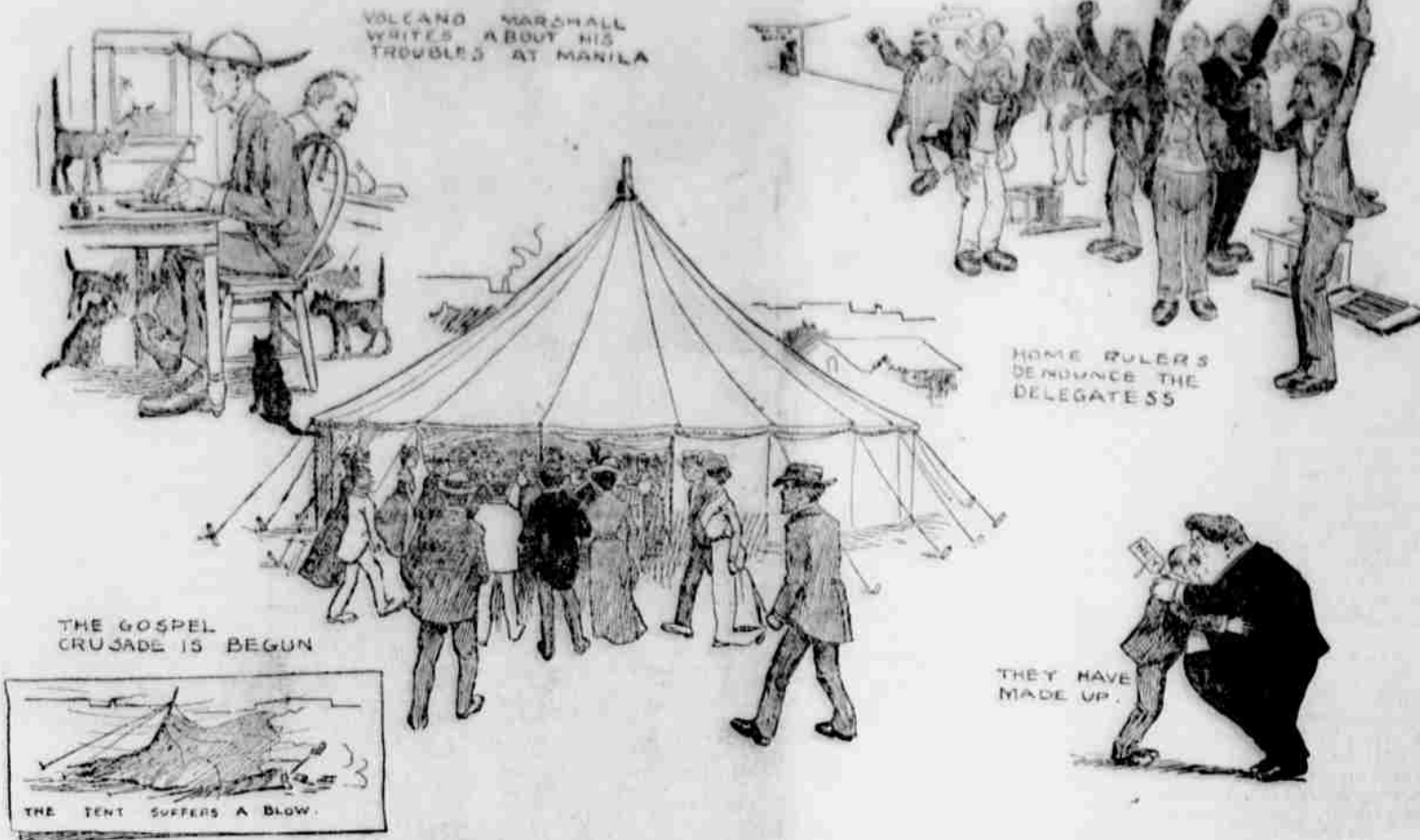
The meeting was attended by President Farrington, Treasurer C. J. Hutchins, Auditor R. C. Brown and W. F. Allen, F. M. Swanzy, J. P. Cooke and Mr. Catton of Catton & Neill. Attorney Frank Thompson was also present to represent the stockholders. The Treasurer's report in printed form was read by the Secretary. This showed local liabilities of about \$7000, which was also added Manager Cross' claim for salary of \$4500, making a total of about \$12,000. There is also a suit pending in the local courts, brought by Marconi against Mr. Cross, who signed the original contract, which was later turned over to the wireless company. This is for several thousand dollars. The representatives of the business houses were not willing to be saddled with debts of an unknown quantity, and a clear statement of every liability, every asset, and all probable sources of revenue from assessments was requested.

The manager showed that the business was on the increase when the trouble with Expert Gray, representing Marconi, occurred, after which the business began to lessen, the mechanism deteriorated, and at last the company was compelled to close down. Mr. Farrington said that business men, business, and that what was true of all telegraph companies, was true of the local concern. It had to commence with small beginnings, but with the system kept in good working order, the business would increase. Mr. Hutchins said that Marconi had broken his contract with the company, by not furnishing duplicate mechanism. It was stated that Marconi had repudiated his American patents, and this being true, he did not have anything to furnish in Hawaii when the contract was made. He had already been paid \$9000. It was stated that Gray was the stumbling block, and had it not been for him the trouble between Marconi and the company would not have occurred.

Mr. Farrington said that the original capitalization was \$100,000 divided into 2000 shares, \$50,000 in paid-up and promoter's stock and \$50,000 assessable stock. Through the incompetence of Marconi's experts the stockholders became distrustful and would not pay the assessments. The mistakes of the first expert were rectified by the second one, but the cost of making the changes crippled the company. He said that the promoters had agreed to turn back their promoters' stock into the treasury and suggested that the capitalization be reduced to \$60,000 and the \$23,000 already paid in on the assessable stock, be released in paid-up stock.

"I think it would be a good thing for the islands to have this system put into operation and firmly established," said Mr. Swanzy. "Our firm has found out how useful it is and I think many other houses have also found it quite helpful. I would like to see it go ahead and so established that it can be constantly relied upon. It occurred to me that some arrangement could be made whereby the existing company could be bought out, and the reorganization made without any liability taken over from the old company. If a new com-

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



pany is started it must start without any strings to it."

Treasurer Hutchins suggested that he be given an opportunity to make up a trial balance, showing every liability and asset and the list of stockholders, which was agreed to, the meeting to reconvene two weeks hence. A visit to the station at Wailalea, to see the workings of the system, will be a feature.

J. P. Cooke intimated that the business community would be glad to have the wireless system again in working order, and Mr. Allen said he felt that it was a necessary adjunct.

### CENTRAL UNION SPENDS \$12,000

It costs \$12,000 a year to carry on the work of Central Union Church. The trustees of the church, upon whom devolves the task of securing the funds for its maintenance, estimate its running expenses under the present regime at that figure.

Most people, even regular church goers, have but a vague idea of what it costs to conduct the services in the great stone building, which is both an object of interest to tourists and the pride of those who worship in it. When asked what they consider is expended in conducting its work they estimate anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000, but the actual amount expended is, in almost exact figures, \$12,000.

J. B. Atherton, who for twenty-two years was treasurer for the trustees of the present church organization, and of the Fort Street Church before it became part of Central Union, stated yesterday that in the time he has looked after the finances, the cost has ranged from \$4,000 to the present figures. With the increase in the cost has come also an increase in the membership of the church, which is now about 1,600, making the running expenses per capita a little over \$1 per month.

The receipts come in from various sources. There are the general collections taken at the services, the amounts subscribed by the members who pledge to give so much every year, special collections for the outside gifts. The disbursements include the pastor's salary, which is now \$4,500, besides those for the assistant pastor, the assistant in local mission work, the choir and caretakers, besides payments for electric light and other incidentals which come in the shape of repairs, expenses for fair, Sunday school work, special celebrations, etc. The mission work outside the local field, is paid for by special contributions, and consists in the education of Hawaiian girls at Kawaiahao Seminary, besides the mission work of Pleasant Island, in the South Seas. The mission work on Guam is looked after by special contributions, and is not taken from the general church funds. As the church has no taxes to pay, a large expense is thereby saved.

In his twenty-two years' treasurer-ship, Mr. Atherton says the salary of the pastor has been increased from \$2,500 to its present proportions, \$500 of which is considered the sum which the pastor needs for parsonage rent. The present parsonage on Thurston avenue is built by a number of persons belonging to Central Union Church, but the trustees do not recognize it as a part of the church property. Mr. Atherton said he did not believe in fixing the parsonage in any particular location, as what place would suit one pastor as his residence would not suit his successor. He said that one might fancy Waikiki, the next Makiki or College Hills, and yet another, some place on Nuuanu street or in the valley, and he believed in permitting the pastor to select his own locality. Mr. Atherton says that the vacant plot of ground on Beretania street, adjoining the Central Union Church building on the Waikiki side, will probably never be used as a dwelling place for the pastor. It is now used mainly as a place where members can tie up their carriage horses while they are attending services. The trustees consider this necessary.

### WARREN BACK IN PORT WITH PROPELLER BLADES BROKEN

THE transport Warren sailed for Manila before breakfast yesterday morning and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon was sighted coming back. Much speculation was rife as to the cause of her return, and it was at first thought that it was because she was leaking, for when she arrived here on Wednesday, she was taking considerable water from a crack in the stern gland packing.

When the Warren docked about 4 o'clock at the Naval wharf it was learned that the cause of her return to port was of a much more serious nature than had been anticipated. After the transport had proceeded about two hours on her way yesterday morning it was discovered that she had lost a blade of her propeller. This wouldn't have interfered with her progress had it not been for the fact that during the trip from San Francisco she also lost a propeller blade and this, with yesterday's loss, rendered her well nigh helpless.

The Warren has on board 955 souls, all told, including 402 men of the Second Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry and 555 casuals and recruits. With the prospect of a lengthy stay in port the question of accommodating the troops on shore was given immediate attention, and shortly after sundown the men were marched to the parade ground in front of the drillshed, where tents were pitched and a regular camp established. All night long sentries walked their posts and for the first time in years the familiar military call of "Corporal of the guard, number—" broke the silence of the night, as every now and again a stranger who had business with the officer of the day accosted a sentry.

The men will not mess in camp this morning, but will march to the transport for rations. It is probable that they will occupy the parade ground until the Warren sails again.

The Warren is a single screw boat, is said to have been fitted with as fine a propeller as any vessel in the transport service. The blades are of the toughest bronze, and are valued at \$100 each, so that the loss of two or even one is quite a serious affair.

### MAY FINANCE KONA.

#### Negotiations Which May Lead to Closing of Receivership

Mr. R. W. McChesney said last night that negotiations were pending which might indicate a successful settlement of the difficulties of the Kona Sugar Company. This possibly may mean withdrawal of the suit in Circuit Court and an agreement between the creditors to finance the plantation. Mr. McChesney stated, however, that the negotiations which were pending would not be concluded before the sailing of the steamer today, and he was not certain that they would be successfully terminated at all. If anything is to be done it must be immediately. Mr. Wudenberg reports that if the case is left untouched two weeks longer it will be almost a total loss, and nothing will save the plantation. The failure to cut this crop means a practical loss of nearly \$200,000.

### Through to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Under the joint schedule of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Companies, providing for a steamer once a month to Manila, it has been decided to send the vessel to that port on the outward trip from San Francisco, or before reaching Hongkong. Nagasaki will be the last port of call before touching at Manila, the steamer sailing thence for Hongkong. On the return trip to this port Shanghai will be visited. The Peru is scheduled to leave Manila on April 7 for Hongkong; the Gaelic on May 3, and the Nippon Maru on June 7th.

It is not the cost, however, which is counted upon in the present dilemma of the big white ship; it is the question of repairs and whether or not new blades can be procured. The Warren has a couple of second-hand blades on board, but their attaching will be a matter of considerable difficulty, even if it can be accomplished at all.

In order to get the propeller shaft out of the water, the transport will have to be tipped up, or in the parlance of the waterfront "stood on her head." It is not thought possible that divers can compass the job of fixing the new blades.

To get the ship pontoons will probably be requisitioned which will have to be sunk and then pumped out. Experts, however, declared last night that such work could not be undertaken at the naval wharf on account of there not being enough water to allow of the vessel's bow being depressed sufficiently to bring her stern out of the water the required distance.

If the necessary repairs can be made here they should take about ten days to accomplish, but should it be found that this is not the case, the transport may be detained in port indefinitely.

The naval people have nothing to do with the transport matters which belong to the United States Army Transport Department, of which Captain Williamson is the local head. Nevertheless, the only capable construction man in town at present is said to be Carpenter Pender. Captain Williamson will therefore let the contract for the attaching of the two new propeller blades and the work will probably be done much cheaper by an outside contractor than were it attended to by the department within whose province it comes, had that department repairing facilities of its own on hand.

The Warren is in many respects a notable ship, especially as far as Honolulu is concerned. It was she that brought news of the death of President McKinley last fall. In November of last year she was reported lost in the Inland Sea. The fact of the matter was that she struck a shoal in Shimoneki Straits and after transferring her troops to the Hancock, was taken to Nagasaki, where it was found that she had not sustained any serious damage.

### REPUBLICANS DISCUSS WORK

#### Give Up Their Meeting to Talking Over Machinery

The meeting of the Republican Territorial committee last evening was given up to discussions of the machinery of the committee. Reports were read which show that the work of the party throughout the islands is going very satisfactorily. The executive committee later held a short meeting which was confined practically to a discussion of the state of affairs and to the nomination of several men for vacancies in the committee. There was discussed also a plan for making the office of assistant secretary a salaried one, the stipend being small.

### Cold on Molokai.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, returned Saturday from a tour of Molokai, bringing with him a collection of insects which will be added to his cabinet. The entire lot is to be taken by him to England. Mr. Perkins reports that the weather on Molokai has been excessively cold during the past two weeks, and that at an elevation of 3,000 feet frost was not an uncommon thing. He did not find any specimens that were unusual, although he is in quest of certain insects believed to be on Molokai. He will shortly make another trip.

Naturalist R. C. L. Perkins has returned from Molokai, and reports that by the fencing of forests much improvement is shown, as the cat's can no longer get at them.

### GOVERNMENT TO BUILD A CABLE

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The report to be filed tomorrow by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recommending the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Corliss providing for Government ownership of a Pacific cable, says that the United States, by the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines and other islands through the ratification of the Paris treaty, assumed the responsibility of maintaining peace in the Pacific ocean. This obligation, the report, which was prepared by Representative Corliss, the author of the bill, says was deliberately undertaken by this country, and approved by the united voice of the people. It adds:

"The future peace and prosperity of these islands will largely depend upon the facilities extended by our Government for the advancement and enlightenment of the people there. If we are to continue in control of these islands, the people must be made to understand the character and purpose of our Government and to feel the benefits of enlightened civilization and American liberty. This can be accomplished through the medium of cable communications. The advancement of our people and the benefit of rapid communication through the telephone, telegraph and railway lines illustrates the advantages and progress that may be achieved through cable messages."

In conclusion the report says: "Every part of the world has been enlightened by cable lines except the Pacific ocean. This vast body of water, under the control of our Government seems to be the one dark spot on the face of the earth, and for the want of a cable the gem of the Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands, a part of our own country, are left in darkness seven days behind the rest of the world."

The vote authorizing a favorable report on the bill stood eight for and seven against. Two members, Mann and Davis, favorable to the bill, were absent, and since then two of the members, Lovering and Wagner, who voted against the bill in the committee, have signed the report in favor of the passage of the bill, suggesting an amendment authorizing the purchase of the cable contracted for between California and Hawaii. The minority of the committee oppose Government ownership and favor the proposals of the Commercial Pacific Company, to lay a private cable.

### THE "WHITE CITY" IS INTERESTING

The small "white city" on the Drillshed grounds which was built in an hour on Saturday evening, is a source of interest to a large number of people, and those who ride past on the electric cars crane their necks to get a glimpse of the manner in which Uncle Sam's regular soldier lives. The circular Sibley tents, while apparently small, are in fact quite roomy, and there is enough space for several men, as well as for their rifles, belts, bedding and the few odd trinkets which the boys in blue manage to carry with them.

The tents for the men are laid out in even regular rows at the Ewa end of the parade ground, and those for the officers occupy the space where Major McK. Williamson, the depot quartermaster, has been coaxed to have to grow for the past few weeks. The Drillshed is also occupied by several hundred troops. The guardhouse adjoins the old stone barracks on the Waikiki side, behind the former offices of the quartermaster. Yesterday the soldiers spent their time in digging drainage trenches around the tents in anticipation of a heavy rain storm.

## WORK WILL BE STOPPED

### Funds Exhausted at Experiment Station.

Unless the unexpected happens all work at the United States Agricultural Experiment Station back of Punchbowl will cease next week. It is not unlikely that all workmen will be paid off by Director Jared Smith tonight and notified that their services are no longer required. There is but one and that an impossible solution of the difficulty—a donation of funds from some miraculous source, for the entire appropriation for the Agricultural Experiment Station is practically exhausted, and for some time Director Smith has been relieving the situation by donations from his own salary. There appears to be no way out of the dilemma and Mr. Smith is thoroughly discouraged at the present outlook, from which he can see no possible sign of relief. As the matter now stands all work at the station will cease immediately, and nothing further can be done until the first day of July, when the appropriation for the new year becomes available if Congress passes the bill with the recommendation of Secretary Wilson and Director True for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the Hawaiian Experiment Station.

The climax, as it appears today, has been foreseen for some time by Director Smith, but he has managed to continue the work on the plans laid out, without interruption, though the ever-increasing shortage in funds was always apparent. What makes the matter worse is that the work already done at the station may have to be abandoned for want of the few hundred dollars needed to continue it for the next four months, when the new appropriation will become available. There is no method by which funds can be obtained from the national treasury, nor is it possible to borrow money in anticipation of the money which will become available for use next July. Consequently even though an advance of money was obtained for the use of the experiment station for the next few months, it could not be legally repaid out of the next appropriation, and the only means by which it might be repaid would be through a special act of Congress.

The present unfortunate situation is due to the failure of the Territory to appropriate a sum sufficient to establish the experiment station, at the outset. In a majority of cases in the past it has been customary for the State or Territory to assist in the establishment of a United States Experiment Station, which the Department of Agriculture then agrees to maintain. This was not done in Hawaii and consequently it became necessary to use the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the experiment station for the construction of buildings, preparation of the land for cultivation and purchase of apparatus; and naturally though every possible economy was exercised, it was insufficient for all purposes. As it now is, there is quite a complete station built upon the slope of Punchbowl, and it would become even more valuable in the future. A handsome cottage and office has been completed; the pumping apparatus is ready for use, and nearly all the land required has been cleared of rocks and underbrush, though at a considerable outlay of cash. Though the equipment is far from complete, a good start has already been made, and within another year would become of much benefit to the people of Hawaii, agriculturally. Not only that, but a large number of plants, seeds, trees, pineapples, etc., have been set out, and are growing, and will soon be available for the purpose of experiments. There is still considerable work to be done in further improving the station and caring for the vegetation now under cultivation, and consequently it will be a serious loss to have the work stopped at this time. Unless the unexpected happens, however, this is exactly what will be done, for there are no funds by which it can be continued. Salaries will continue under a special appropriation.

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### Funahou Preparatory Grows.

The trustees of Oahu College held a well attended meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a mass of general business was put through. The most of it was purely detail work. Plans were made for the opening of the new preparatory school, which building will be completed at the end of April. Owing to the growth of the preparatory school, the employment of a new teacher for that portion of the college was authorized. The board also directed the purchase of seven relief maps, at a cost of \$125.

Admiral Beckley Hurt. Admiral George Beckley was badly shaken up and bruised about midnight last night at Waikiki turn. He was driving in his light buggy behind his well known span, when suddenly some one drove a rig on which there was a no light, ran into his horses and rig. The buggy was smashed to pieces, Mr. Beckley thrown out violently to the ground, and both horses injured, one of them quite badly. Mr. Beckley managed to hold the span in check, and also to bring them to the Club Stable, where their injuries were attended by Dr. Rowatt.



# WIRES AND TREES SUFFER FROM GALLOWS

## Gales Sweep Over the City Leaving A Wide Trail of Ruined Foliage.

**T**HE northern which has been blowing for several days just got a straight, honest gust through the city and descended upon Honolulu yesterday with a force which turned the attention of the oldest inhabitant to the thoughts of a hurricane. While the windgauge at the residence of Professor Lyons showed only a rate of about forty-five miles an hour, certainly there were moments yesterday, and during Saturday night, when this rate was well nigh doubled.

The story of the damage of the storm runs as a history of the night and days from Lanakaha to Waikiki and Kalia. Everywhere there was a gale which would not be denied and which swept away fences, and in many instances, knocked down trees. The most remarkable damage was done to the old church in lower Punchbowl street, which has been deserted for some time, and where the wind, getting free entry, carried away the roof and then blew down the walls.

All that prevented great harm was the gusty nature of the winds. At Lanakaha, the roof was blown off one of the smaller buildings, but the particular damage done to the buildings. Houses on Pacific Heights and Tantalus rocked, but held. As it was, Honolulu was swept until weak trees and fragile boughs strewn the roadways, telephone and electric light service is interrupted and travel is accompanied by dangers from above.

At Waialae there was well nigh a hurricane. A deal of damage was done at the residence of D. P. R. Isenberg. One coconut tree was blown down, falling upon one wing of his house, and cutting it through. There was no one there at the time and the loss is confined to the structure and the contents of the room. In addition there were several other trees blown down, there being both coconut and algaroba trees among the ones destroyed.

At the Hawaiian Hotel Waikiki annex there was a storm which threatened to sweep away the old coconut grove. The wind swayed the trees like pendulums, but only one gave way. This one was back in the field, and its falling did no damage. There was one of the large algaroba trees blown down as well, but it did little damage in falling.

Last night a visit to Kapiolani Park discovered that there seemed at least one half of the trees in the park down under stress of weather. As the trees in falling broke others, blocked the roads and prevented any one from crossing through the park, the entire damage was not known. The loss in the trees will not be less than one-third of the valuable ones in the district, covering pines, algarobas and ironwood trees. Commissioner Wray Taylor expects to find that many of the thriving trees of Nuuanu nursery have been destroyed, as recently when the wind was not nearly so high as at present, there was great damage done. In the city many rare trees and shrubs suffered and bananas were whipped to ribbons and many destroyed.

The first interruption of traffic which occurred to the Rapid Transit road was that of last evening, about 9:15 o'clock. A telephone wire fell across the trolley wire at a point opposite to the railroad station in King street. Instantly there was a grounding and cutting off of the current. This delayed the car about twenty minutes, for the current had to be shut off and the wire removed. The excess of current burned out all the telephones on the line.

The wind reached terrible force at the peninsula. There were more than a dozen great trees blown down. The

principal ones were on the place of H. F. Dillingham, who lost eight shade trees, while W. W. Hall saw three fall. All along the peninsula there were fallen trees and some of the roads were closed.

The greatest damage resulted in the destruction of the city. Saturday afternoon there was a gale which swept over Kapiolani Park, and which made it impossible for the polo players to carry through their game. The result was that while the players and spectators struggled to see the play, they were entertained by the crashing of falling trees and the snapping of brittle boughs. The roads of the park were strewn with the debris of the gale, and there was never a moment when there could be safe travel through the pleasure ground. Not less than a dozen great trees and more telephone poles are down.

It was then that the greatest damage to the park was done. The falling of one of the largest of the trees at the entrance to the park brought down with it a pole, bearing alike the light and telephone wires and the wires of the new police and fire systems. The break occurred about four o'clock, and it was two hours before anything of the tangle was relieved and the lights put on. The telephones are out of commission even yet, the damage being such that it cannot be repaired without a great deal of trouble.

The electric company had its men on the scene within a few minutes and they were able to cut the wires and string new ones on some of the trees remaining, but the telephones being on so many wires had to await individual repair and this has not yet been accomplished. There has been a continual report of wires crossed in the telephone service, and yesterday was almost a wireless day for the system. Fully one half of the numbers a busy person called were reported "Can't get them," and while these difficulties were not readily apparent to the eye of the lineman they continued to exist.

There were some false reports which caused trouble to the busy line people of the two companies. While there was a large force at work at the entrance to the park, there came a hurry call that a pole had been blown down on Wilder avenue, and this was followed speedily by one that there was a pole down in Wyllie street. There was a careful search for the Wilder avenue pole, but it could not be found, but the other was found to be a fact and the damage was remedied without great loss of time.

The Waikiki trouble adjusted, the electric light lines gave their next difficulty when there was reported a cross and burnt out fuses on Makiki street. The fact was that there had fallen across the lines a heavy branch and as this brought them together there resulted a burning which necessitated the cutting off of all lights on the upper part of the street. This was not remedied last night at all. On Kuli street there was some damage done by the falling of a branch across the secondary line, which was broken. This cut out all the lights on the smaller street, though it did not interfere with the Nuuanu avenue lights.

The government lights had better fortune, for while there were a few grounds along the lines, there were lights on almost all the circuits, and there was no report made of serious difficulties. Generally speaking, there was any number of "grounds" all over town, but it happened that there was not an accident. This was all the more peculiar when it is taken into consideration that there are in every corner of Honolulu trees which have reached great age and from which dying branches are lining the streets.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Monday's daily.)

The Judiciary building will be the busiest place in town today, with five courts in session at the same time, if a place can be found for all of them. The Supreme Court will begin its sessions at 10 o'clock in the big court room. Judge Gear will hold court in the Ewa court room, where Judge Robinson has been sitting this term. Judge Humphreys will sit in his own chambers, and while Judge Robinson will hold court is still puzzling everyone about the Judiciary building. Judge Estate presides downstairs, and will begin immediately upon the trial of the case of United States vs. The Honolulu Plantation Company. But twelve men are ready for jury service, and it will probably need three times that number before a jury can be secured to try the case. A special venire will very likely be issued immediately upon opening of court this morning.

### DIVORCES ARE INVALID.

On a demurrer raised by Gill & Farley in a divorce case Saturday, Judge Humphreys made a ruling which practically declares every divorce decree granted since June 14, 1900, invalid. Under the ruling, not only are these divorces null and void, but any marriages which have been contracted by divorces can be of no effect, and any transfers of titles of property in which the signature of husband and wife would also be involved. Mr. Farley's contention was made under the following section of the Organic Act: "No divorce shall be granted by the legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory, unless in the Territory for two years preceding the application, but this provision shall not affect any action pending when this act takes effect." The Hawaiian civil law contains no provision which would require any legal residence necessary, in order to obtain a

divorce and it is consequently quite easy to obtain a separation here. The Organic Act, however, declares that two years' residence is necessary, and it may cause somewhat of a mix-up at least for those who obtained divorces since June 14, 1900, without having lived in Hawaii for two years previously. On strictly technical grounds every divorce so granted is invalid, as in each case the attorneys failed to set out the fact of a legal residence as is required by the statutes. What will be done by those who obtained divorces without the necessary term of residence is a serious question. Those that have been married in the meantime might be prosecuted for bigamy, though of course, nothing of that kind is probable. Over one hundred divorces have been granted in the First Circuit alone since the Organic Act went into effect, and the ruling of Saturday will cause some of the people to look up the records in their cases and see if they have been legally divorced.

### A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Judge Robinson granted the annulment of marriage asked for Saturday in the case of Jacintha Walsh vs. Patrick Walsh, on the ground that the girl was not old enough to agree to the marriage. The girl wife is but 13 years of age, and looks even younger. The husband is over 30. The girl said she had not given her consent to the wedding, but that her mother had told her she had to marry Walsh. She is not overly bright, and could not even tell her own age, and the records of a Lahaina priest were introduced to prove her extreme youth. She said her husband had given her plenty of money, and upon her marriage, gave her a box containing \$250. There was a rather dramatic incident during the trial of the case. Mr. Fitch appeared on the stand, who was resisting the annulment of marriage, and he asked the girl if she did not desire to marry a boy named Frank De Sa. The girl stolidly shook her head, and upon further questioning, said she knew no one of that name. Then Mr. Fitch

## DR. JOSEPH ZEMP, THE NEWLY ELECTED SWISS PRESIDENT



**D**R. JOSEPH ZEMP, the newly elected president of the Swiss republic, is regarded as a genuinely capable statesman and eminently qualified to preside over the national council which initiates all legislation in the little mountain state. He is a leader in the conservative party, although he is known to hold tolerant and even liberal views in matters of great weight. Dr. Zemp is sixty-seven

years old, and is a native of Entlebuch, Lucerne. One year ago he was elected vice president, and he comes into his present office by virtue of the unwritten law that the vice president who succeeds to the highest office, providing his services in the subordinate position have been satisfactory to the people. As vice president he was head of the department of state railways and telegraphs, where he was well tested in the art of government. He was elected over two opposing candidates.

such a just and earnest claim for recognition will not fall on deaf ears. In Brazil Indian labor, employed in the coffee fields, does not receive more than six dollars a month, and this in a debased silver currency, equaling half that value in gold.

An American commonwealth of agriculture cannot possibly compete successfully against such odds, and protection must be forthcoming.

Therefore, let us not falter in this appeal, and work persistently for a protective tariff on coffee.

A. L. LOUISON.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

February 24.—S. W. Nawable and wife to George W. Lincoln, portion R. P. 3505, Keawewai, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$300.

S. Hook and wife to William Hook, 5 pieces land, Hanalei and Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$400.

K. Waiholokala and husband to J. K. Nalhe (K.), portion Kul. 2971, Pawihi, Lanai. Consideration, \$75.

P. R. Kai and wife to A. B. Loebenstein, interest in piece of land near Pali street, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.

Mele Keenu (widow) to M. K. R. K. Akina, 1 acre land, Punahele, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.

Z. Uala to Neil Campbell, 1 acre of R. P. 4719, Kul. 10490, Waialapa, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Tammar Dolron to Neil Campbell, 1 acre of R. P. 4719, Kul. 10490, Waialapa, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.

Peter Dolron to Neil Campbell, interest in 1 acre of land of R. P. 4719, Kul. 10490, Waialapa, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Estate of R. P. Bishop, by Trs. to James Steward, anna 2, grant 111, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,200.

W. P. Hoopal and wife to James Kanoho and wife, portion R. P. 1202, Puunui tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$350.

K. C. Mallan and wife to Lizzie K. Keola, portion R. P. 4475, Kul. 7713, Kauluwela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

John Kenala and wife to J. Kalewe, interest in R. P. 4634, Kul. 1554, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

J. Kalewe and wife to N. Omsted, R. P. 4634, Kul. 1554, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,755.

Opunui (w.) to D. Kanakahou, interest in two pieces land, Puhiwa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$50.

Grossman Brothers to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., patent 4022, and buildings, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,000 and mortgage.

S. Cullen Sr. to S. Cullen Jr., anna 1, R. P. 3953, Kul. 7556, Waialae, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

S. Cullen Jr. to Mrs. Mary Cullen, anna 1, R. P. 3953, Kul. 7556, Waialae, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

## THE WORK OF A LIGHTNING STROKE

### A Milwaukee Railroad Man Knocked Down While at a Telephone During a Storm.

#### A Dreadful Nervous Disease the Result—Victim Lost the Use of His Limbs—His Marvelous Cure and How It Came About.

Strange happenings are constantly

being recorded but, it is safe to say, few people can tell of a personal experience as wonderful as that which fell to the lot of Mr. D. C. Peak, of No. 314 Wells street, Milwaukee, Wis. His miraculous recovery from locomotor ataxia is attracting widespread attention throughout the country and has excited much comment from the press and among physicians.

Mr. Peak is well known in railroad circles throughout the entire State and held an important position with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co. for a number of years up to the time he was taken with his terrible affliction. He is now well and expects within a short time to resume his position with the company. In view of the importance of Mr. Peak's case and the talk his cure has caused, a reporter was assigned to look up the matter.

In answer to the newspaper man's inquiries Mr. Peak said: "To go back to what I suppose was the first cause of my disease: One day in 1888 during a heavy thunder storm I was talking over the telephone when lightning struck the wires and the shock knocked me down. How badly my system was affected at that time I am unable to say, but for about a year afterward whenever it rained or the weather was damp I would feel a prickly sensation all over me, just as if I was taking an electric shock from a battery. But this finally stopped, and I thought no more about it."

"However, in 1896, when I was 41 years old, my fingers in both hands as well as my limbs began to get numb and there were severe pains in all my joints. I went to the doctor and he treated me for some time for rheumatism. But, in spite of the medicine he gave me, my affliction grew worse. My limbs got so numb that I could stick pins into them and scarcely notice it. If I shut my eyes I would fall down. Well, not getting much benefit from the doctor, I went and consulted a specialist on nervous diseases and he pronounced my case locomotor ataxia. He began treating me for that disease, but while under his care I contracted blood poisoning and was confined to my bed for some time. When I was able to get up I had lost the use of my limbs."

"Then I was discouraged and thought there was no help for me. But my wife saw an advertisement in the Evening Wisconsin. In it was a statement signed by Mr. Joel Shomaker of North Yakima, Wash., telling how he had been cured of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was at that time unable to write, as I could not hold a pen in my fingers, so my wife clipped out the advertisement and sent it to Mr. Shomaker to see if it was true and all right. He wrote back that this medicine had cured him and advised me to

try it. "I didn't think it would be much use, but I got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills right away and began taking them. You can see yourself what they have done. I expect to take up my position again with the railroad in a short time."

"Certainly, you can publish what I have told you," he added, "and you can say that if anyone wishes to refer to me I will take pleasure in answering them of the facts."

#### WHAT LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA IS.

Locomotor ataxia is a disease of the spinal cord, characterized by peculiar disturbances of gait and difficulty in governing the motions of the legs. One of the commonest and early signs is a tired feeling, particularly noted in the knees and ankles. This sensation is provoked by slight exertion, and is not remedied by rest. Often a numb feeling is associated with it, and these two symptoms are always present in the early stages. Later developments are the increase in duration and extent of the numb feelings, covering at times the foot alone, then extending up the leg. As the disease is of slow growth, some cases covering a period of ten years, the increase and intensity of the symptoms is not noticed, but its progress is constant and gradually approaches a total lack of feeling in the legs, causing a wobbling in the gait and the entire inability to govern the steps. As it grows the patient loses all control over the bowels and water. A further symptom is the sensation of a pressure at the waist, as the upper part of the spinal cord becomes affected.

#### THE TREATMENT.

Locomotor ataxia is a stubborn in yielding to treatment and was for many years considered incurable. It has been fully demonstrated, however, that this disease can be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The length of treatment required depends upon the stage at which it is commenced. It is dangerous to delay taking the pills after the presence of the disease is recognized, although this remedy has proved efficacious in many cases of long standing.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves. It is a well-established fact that they are an unfailing specific not only for locomotor ataxia, but for partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous headache and also for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, such as rheumatism, anaemia, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

## The Glass That Cheers

Is the glass that is filled with

## Primo Lager

For an absolutely pure brew of malt and hops and as a beverage there is none to equal it.

THESE ARE NONE BETTER  
AND FEW SO GOOD—  
NONE SO GOOD AT THE PRICE

AS THE

Hamilton-Brown  
Shoe Co's

## SHOES

Where ease, wear and price  
are considerations, you cannot  
overlook this shoe.

Manufacturers' Shoe  
Company.

1057 Fort Street.

### MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

Barney Joy and Duncan, both members of the police force, engaged in an altercation last night about 11:30, over the payment of debts. Duncan was in a chop house on Hotel street near Nuuanu when Joy entered. Hot words ensued, and Joy was invited to the street. Joy preferred to go to an empty lot. While both were standing on the street, Joy and Duncan came to blows, both striking each other several times. Joy finally knocked Duncan down.

## PROTECTION FOR COFFEE

Editor Advertiser: There is no mistaking the passage of President Roosevelt's message, in reference to Hawaii, and if a commonwealth of agricultural interests is to be built up in these islands, composed in the main of many independent tillers of the soil, it must of necessity come from such an industry which will permit of this realization.

The President is undoubtedly a man of strong determination as shown by many of the acts in the career of his life, and if he can be convinced that a protective tariff on coffee, is the key to the consummation of his wish, then the enactment of such legislation would surely find his support.

To state that it could never take the place of our present main staple, is talking without fairness, and a question which the future can only solve.

We have an abundance of available land that could be utilized, where sugar would not be profitable. Sugar has had protection since the year 1877, a period now of twenty-five years, and we wish it to be forever one of the mainstays of Hawaii, not, but if coffee could only be given as fair and equal a chance, great development in this line of agriculture would follow. With its development other lines of products would be grown, that in years hence will be a wholesome blessing to Hawaii.

There is no more opportune time than the present, to push forward energetically and with persistence this claim, and if recognition of our demand can be obtained from the present administration at Washington, a winning fight would lead us to the goal of future prosperity.

As President Roosevelt has the



## SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Hawaii has been the scene of the powerful light being made for the admission of Cuban sugar free of duty. A tremendous lobby is working in Washington, and the Cuban and the sugar trust have enlisted some of the greatest newspapers of the United States. One of the most active in the cause of Cuba is the New York Journal of Commerce, an influential business daily. A sample of the methods used to arouse sympathy for Cuba is shown in the following article from this journal.

Many fragmentary reports have recently appeared of the desperate industrial and commercial conditions in Cuba. In order to obtain a conservative idea of the exact situation and to ascertain the sentiment of prominent commercial interests of the island as to the need of tariff concessions by this government, a representative of this journal called yesterday on a number of well-known New York firms, bankers and commission houses directly interested in trade with the island, and who have exceptional good sources of information on such matters. Cablegrams and letters of recent date sent by some of the most reliable and oldest firms in the island were shown by the parties consulted. The situation in Cuba, according to these advisers, is almost desperate. Business in the island is almost at a standstill, and immediate relief is necessary to avoid financial disaster. Cuban planters are unable to market their sugars at remunerative prices, and owing largely to the uncertainty of favorable legislation by the United States, Cuban credit has become impaired, some of the most reputable firms are threatened with financial ruin, and unless help is given at an early date, it is said, they will have the greatest difficulty to survive the present crisis.

J. M. Ceballos, of the banking and shipping firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., said: "One cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent need of granting trade concessions to Cuba. Unless this government gives relief at an early date the island will be plunged into bankruptcy, starvation and ruin, and all the horrible conditions surrounding people in such desperate circumstances. They need only a little help to tide them over, but that help must come soon. A day two ago I sent the following cablegram to the Cuban Minister of Agriculture, Lacoste: 'Please cable fully my expense your opinion existing economic situation, and if immediate relief through reduction of tariff Cuban imports here indispensable to avoid disturbances, financial and otherwise.' We have received the following reply, signed 'Lacoste':

"Economic situation bad; immediate relief indispensable to avoid financial disaster."

Ceballos & Co. are also in receipt of letters from leading firms in Cuba describing the conditions existing in the island. One of the most prominent commercial houses of Matanzas, writes: "The people are in the depths of despair, and with good reason, because with the present prices of sugar the most terrible misery and want will come upon them with its horrible consequences. Fortunately, the noble sentiment of the American people has taken notice of this, and in doing another work of humanity they will merit the blessing of the working element, who otherwise would be condemned to suffer the most terrible evil—that of hunger. Business is now at a standstill."

Charles Rabadan, of James B. Carberry & Co., is in receipt of letters and cablegrams from Cuba showing the necessity of immediate action in the matter of a reduction of duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. A cablegram from the President of the Economic Society of Cardenas, dated January 19, follows:

"We thank you for your efforts in behalf of a reduction of the present duties levied on Cuban sugar, and we urge our friends to persevere in their laudable efforts to obtain a rebate on duties now levied. The fate of Cuba and of her people depends on the outcome of this issue."

Following is an extract from a personal letter to Mr. Rabadan from a member of one of the oldest and strongest commercial houses in Matanzas, written on Jan. 16:

"The economic situation of this island is most discouraging, as the cost of production of sugar to planters is greater than the price at which the commodity can be marketed. I trust that your great and strong nation will make some reduction in the duty on sugar. Immediate relief is necessary and urgent. Sugar is being stored, warehouses are filling up, and it is almost impossible to obtain advances on warehouse receipts. An immediate rebate in duties would bridge us over until such time as a new government is installed and is in a position to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States—a treaty which could be negotiated on terms most favorable to your country. Our future is in your hands; it is for you to dictate the terms. The United States is the only country where Cuba can market her sugar. I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States will refuse the relief sought for, thereby ruining our chief industry and reducing thousands of our agricultural classes to want and wretchedness."

Isaac Kuba, of Isaac Kuba & Co., said: "There are not more than four firms in Cuba today who are able to produce sugar without loss, and these firms have the most economic system of production, as well as modern machinery. The price of sugar is so low that the Cuban planters can make no profit. Concessions must be made by the United States so as to afford them a profitable market. We have accounts with a large number of the most prominent firms in the island and not one of them has been able to meet their obligations when due, owing to the awful financial condition of the island and to the fact that the Cubans are unable to turn one way or the other; they cannot at present develop the resources of the

island, and that fact is a profitable market for the United States. The United States is the only country where Cuba can market her sugar. I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States will refuse the relief sought for, thereby ruining our chief industry and reducing thousands of our agricultural classes to want and wretchedness."

UNITED SOCIETY  
MAY BE SETTLED

(From Saturday's daily)

Chinatown is hoping that its troubles may be kept out of the courts. To try and effect this result there will be held today conferences which may bring about a settlement of the differences between the two factions. The preliminary steps were taken yesterday, when Wong Kwai, the president of the United Society, elected by the Consul's forces, met and talked with Wong Chow, one of the members of the AI administration, and from this sprang the move for a later and fuller conference with the Consul.

As the difference develops there appears to be a desire on the part of every one to avert what will be a war to the disruption of the whole of Chinatown. It has been said, and is believed by many of the best known men in the district, that if once there are any legal proceedings, and the men of either side are haled into court, then the old friendships will be broken, all the Chinese residents will have to take sides, and while no one will even admit the possibility of further war, the history of such troubles elsewhere has been that the hatchet is not far off when business men find their trade injured and their customers taken away. There are always little things which lead to the big ones.

The United Society affairs have dropped out of sight for the time being, and the \$9,500 is admitted to be the bone of contention. Both factions realize that there is so little in the matter of the society, where the only intention of the men at the head of affairs in either administration is to do all that is possible for the Chinese people, that if the money was not in evidence there would be nothing to make the fight worth carrying on. It is understood that there will be submitted to the Consul today the basis upon which the AI supporters will agree to a compromise.

They will insist that the cash in the relief fund shall be invested for the benefit of Honolulu Chinese. They will agree to the selection of fifteen men, to be drawn from the old and responsible business men of the city, who shall be trustees for the investment. Whether returns there are gained shall be divided into two equal parts, one for the hospital and the other for general relief, the same to be distributed through the United Society.

Should this proposal be agreeable to Yang Wei Pin, and it is said that at one time he said he would agree, but changed his mind next day, then the present rulers of the society, by virtue of possession, will be ready to make any settlement, even to resigning and giving the Consul's men the control of the society. There has been prepared a foundation for a building on King street, which could be erected for \$9,500, and it was for that purpose that the money was wanted, from which a steady revenue could be had. The men in the reform administration want the hospital taken care of, as it assists the local Chinese. There is now not more than \$1,500 in the treasury of the hospital, and something must be done.

Wong Kwai is quoted as having said recently that if the colony is to be dragged into courts, there will be great trouble. According to one authority this would mean that the Chinese hospital would be reduced, the Chinese school, which was fostered by Wong Kwai, would be closed, and the colony divided by a distinct line, across which no one of the factions would go. This would mean much trouble to business, and the merchants are anxious to avoid this result.

## BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## TRADE CONDITIONS.

"The economic situation of this island is most discouraging, as the cost of production of sugar to planters is greater than the price at which the commodity can be marketed. I trust that your great and strong nation will make some reduction in the duty on sugar. Immediate relief is necessary and urgent. Sugar is being stored, warehouses are filling up, and it is almost impossible to obtain advances on warehouse receipts. An immediate rebate in duties would bridge us over until such time as a new government is installed and is in a position to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States—a treaty which could be negotiated on terms most favorable to your country. Our future is in your hands; it is for you to dictate the terms. The United States is the only country where Cuba can market her sugar. I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States will refuse the relief sought for, thereby ruining our chief industry and reducing thousands of our agricultural classes to want and wretchedness."

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Jelly  
Tumblers  
With  
Tin  
Tops300 dozen at 30c a dozen  
atW. W. Dimond  
& Co's.

Dealers in Pottery, Glass-ware, Art Goods, Household Utensils, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hotel Supplies, etc., etc.

Sole agents for Gurney Clean-able Refrigerators, Detroit Jewel Stoves, Parian Blue Flame Stoves, Reed & Barton's Silverware, genuine double-coated Granite Ironware, Homer Laughlin Potteries, United States Cream Potteries, Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

Refrigerators and Stoves sold on the installment plan.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs free of charge.

W. W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED.

53-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

## KOMEL

GINGER ALE,  
LEMON SODA,  
SARSAPARILLA  
and IRON,  
STRAWBERRY, ETC.

Made of the purest extracts by

Consolidated Soda  
Works Company, Ltd.

Telephone Main 71.

Professor Koebele intends to leave for the Coast on the Peking, March 13th, and will go direct from San Francisco to Mexico, to begin his search for a lantana blight, which will kill that plant and yet not destroy other vegetation.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES. For Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Skin and Blood Diseases, Dropsy, Eczema, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Scars on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Bruises, Cures Ulcers, Cures Rheumatism and Skin Diseases, Cures Gravel and Dropsy, Cleans the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.Castle & Cooke, Ltd.  
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE  
"HELEN BREWER"  
FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Gar-land Stows,  
Three Carloads of Nails,  
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,  
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized, Plain and Barbed,  
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,  
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers,

Caustic Soda,  
Frazier's Axle Grease,  
Fairy Step Ladders,  
Lanterns,  
Charcoal Irons,  
Tin Ware,  
Agricultural Tools,  
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc., etc., in quantities to suit.

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort. Merchant and Bethel Streets.



(From Saturday's daily.)

The reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Sanford at the Emma street residence of Governor and Mrs. Dole, was a brilliant function, at which about 200 ladies were present. The large, rambling, roomy house, the scene of so many notable receptions in the past nine years, was yesterday the scene of a brilliant function. The residence was filled with flowers whose fragrance filled the air, and to the lively hum of conversation was added inspiring strains by the Hawaiian Territorial Band, which played anon throughout the afternoon. Mrs. Dole received in the large drawing room adjoining the main hall, and with her stood Mrs. Henry E. Cooper, Mrs. M. M. Estee and Mrs. William F. Allen. At the entrance to the drawing room the guests were met by Mrs. Charles H. Cooper, Mrs. Ernest A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Alexander G. Hawes and Mrs. Mary Mott-Smith Bird. After passing their respects to the hostess and those assisting her, the guests were led to the tea room by Miss Irmgard Schaefer and Miss Jennie Giffard, attractive debutantes, gowned in dainty afternoon effects. Mrs. Dole was further assisted in the reception of guests by the following ladies, who moved here and there from room to room, bidding each the hearty welcome that is always accorded at the gubernatorial mansion: Mrs. Walter F. Frear, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Mrs. Edgar Walker, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. Edward Damon, Mrs. Arthur Wood, Mrs. Anala Montague Turner, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mrs. Oscar White, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mrs. A. T. Brook, Mrs. John Waterhouse, Mrs. Charles Albertson, Mrs. R. D. Mead, Mrs. Mary Mott-Smith Bird, Miss Maude Gillette, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Perkins, Miss Widdifield, Miss Jennie Giffard, Miss Grace Cook, Miss Nora Sturgeon, Miss Ethel Damon, Miss Caroline Howland, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Kinney, Miss Emy, Miss Kate Horner, Miss Irmgard Schaefer, Miss Gretchen Kopke, Miss Patsy, Miss McCully, Miss Florence Hall, Miss R. Thompson, Miss Helen Achilles, Miss Catherine Goodale, Miss Madge McCandless, Miss Maggie Peterson, Miss Anna Tucker, Miss Blanche Epper, Miss Violet Damon, Miss Hopper, Miss Jennie Parker.

Mrs. Edgar Walker presided over the decorated tea room. Mrs. S. M. Damon sat at one end of the table and served from the coffee urn and Mrs. H. M. von Holt poured tea at the opposite end. Their decorations being served to the guests on the lawn and in the parlors by a bevy of pretty young ladies. The table was decorated in pink, the center floral attraction being a tall cut glass vase filled with long-stemmed carnations. The drawing room was decorated with clusters of white violets in jardinières, and a mass of green potted plants. It was notably a beautifully dressed assemblage of guests, and scores of the gowns were of more than passing interest.

Mrs. Dole wore a gray Duchesse satin trimmed with real old point lace, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Henry E. Cooper wore a green silk trimmed with white accordion pleated chiffon; Mrs. M. M. Estee, white mouseline de sole over white taffeta with a choux of purple ribbons at the corsage; Mrs. W. F. Allen, gray peau de sole with white Honiton lace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Charles H. Cooper looked regal in a gown of all over cream lace worn over cream satin, the high collar and sleeves of lace finished by a narrow roll of pink panne velvet. Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, black point d'esprit over iridescent blue, with a bunch of white violets in the corsage; Mrs. Mary Mott-Smith Bird, black Chantilly lace over black silk, red roses in the hair; Mrs. A. G. Hawes, black lace with celise trimmings, diamond ornaments; Princess Kawananakoa, gray crepe du chine with renaisance lace, large white Gainsborough hat trimmed with white ostrich plume, diamond sunburst at the throat; Mrs. Samuel Parker, black lace gown over white taffeta, black Gainsborough hat and diamond ornaments; Miss Alice Campbell, red etienne trimmed with black lace, black picture hat with white plume; Miss Chrystal, brown etienne over brown silk, trimmed with cream lace; Mrs. Hunt, blue crepe, trimmed with real old lace; Mrs. R. D. Mead, black and white foulard, trimmed with white lace over pink; Mrs. Edgar Walker, white Grenadine over white taffeta; Mrs. S. M. Damon, white organdie trimmed with real Valenciennes lace; Mrs. H. M. von Holt, slate blue satin trimmed with old Spanish lace; Mrs. Walter F. Frear, white silk, with gray feather boa, French hat, trimmed with pink roses; Mrs. A. S. Humphreys, white serge with black Gainsborough hat; Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox, blue organdie, trimmed with black lace; Mrs. J. M. Oat, purple brocade; Mrs. J. W. Cathcart, black silk grenadine trimmed with white satin ribbons; Miss Patsy, white organdie trimmed with white Valenciennes lace; Miss Kinney, blue crepe du chine, empire style; Mrs. E. K. Pratt, black brocade satin trimmed with black jet; Mrs. Cecil Brown, black silk, diamond ornaments; Mrs. Richard Ivers, gray mouseline de sole with Valenciennes lace over white taffeta silk; Mrs. A. A. Montano, black broadened peau de sole with jet trimmings; Mrs. Charles Atherton, cream silk, red trimmings; Miss Jennie Giffard, light blue peau de sole, with iridescent trimmings, coiffure studded with tea roses; Miss May Landerson, embroidered lace with iridescent trimming over white, French hat covered with masses of pink rosebuds; Miss Irene Dickson, yellow crepe du chine with black velvet ribbons, black picture hat; Miss Emma Davidson, white lace, applique over pink taffeta; Mrs. R. P. Meyers, pearl gray trimmed with white lace; Mrs. H. W. Howard, pink and white organdie and black lace; Mrs. J. H. Raymond, lavender peau de sole with purple satin stripes, black picture hat; Mrs. C. M. Cooke, white mouseline de sole, trimmed with black over blue taffeta; Mrs. A. W. Pearson, black silk with iridescent trimmings; Miss Kulumanu Ward, white organdie with blue

Mrs. W. C. Parke is on the other islands.

Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Moore (nee Lowrey) have been welcoming a tiny daughter into their home.

Miss Alice Hartwell has gone to the other islands.

Miss Ivy Richardson and Miss F. L. Arratt departed for Hilo in the last Kinau.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham returned home in the mid-week foreign boat after a stay of some months at the coast and in Eastern cities.

Prince David Kawananakoa and Princess Kawananakoa were registered on the incoming passenger list of the S. S. Alameda.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Louison, who have been visitors to San Francisco, returned home in the last foreign boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker are in town again.

Mrs. C. L. White came in from the other islands during the week.

Mrs. Hans Isenberg made a brief visit to Honolulu during the last fortnight, returning to her Kaula home in the island boat of the 25th. Mrs. Isenberg was accompanied home by Mrs. John Hamburg and Miss F. Hamburg, who are to visit on the Garden Isle for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Tenney Peck are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son.

Mr. C. E. Guest left on the last Kinau for Hilo.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Damon will give a concert next Wednesday at Puukapu, Moanalua, for Miss Gillette.

Mr. E. W. Van Sonden is making a trip to the other islands.

One of the most auspicious meetings that the Guild has had was held at the home of Mrs. Ernest Kopke on Monday afternoon. Miss von Holt read a very interesting paper on the Anglican Church in Hawaii, in which she spoke at length of the work of Bishop Staley. In every way the Guild shows development and progress, and much encouragement was the result of the meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered retiring officers, and the new officers then took office. Among the ladies who attended were Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Cathcart, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Fred Church, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Giffard, Mrs. H. Davidson, Miss Sophie Ryeroff, Mrs. Chas. Crane, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Beckley, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Emry, Miss Tannant, Mrs. Schaefer, Miss Irmgard Schaefer, Miss Marie von Holt.

Miss Arrac, who came to Honolulu, en route to Hilo, was the guest of Mrs. Irene Holloway while here. Upon the arrival of the steamer Miss Arrac was met by her friend, Miss Ivy Richardson, who came from Hawaii to welcome her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wall and child have gone to the other islands for a sojourn.

## Commander Young Heard.

There was no meeting of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals today until 2 o'clock, when Commander Lucien Young of the navy appeared before the subcommittee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman, in order to speak of the relative advantages of the two canal routes from the standpoint of a navigator. Commander Young has sailed in the waters adjacent to the proposed termini of both the canal routes, and expressed a decided preference to the Nicaragua route.—Washington Star.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Tuesday, March 4, 1914.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

People in need of tracing California weather do not need to leave Hawaii for the coast.

Holding much elections may be most sport for the idle but it is not cultivated by men who are busy.

The development of this Territory along American lines calls for the protection of the coffee growing industry.

The storm is expected to go on during things today. So far no great amount of rain has fallen here, but on Maui there has been a downpour.

So many Tammany members are now out of a job that Hawaii may confidently expect some more of them to come and join the office-seeking contingent.

It is not so surprising that the British cruiser Egeria got back to Vancouver without news of the Condor as it is that the Egeria, a sister ship of the lost vessel, got back at all.

When all telephone and electric lighting wires are put underground, where they belong, a gusty day will no longer stop long distance conversation and endanger the town by fire.

The Danish West India Islands are not ours merely because the Senate has ratified the treaty of cession. The next step will be a vote of the Danish electors, which may overturn the whole matter.

If there is danger of a revolt of labor on Kona plantation it will not be necessary to run the shareholders of the property so as to quell it. Safeguards of the peace will always be provided by the government.

The case of Ben Daniels, a man whom the Senate is not eager to confirm as United States Marshal, is another instance of the fact that an Arizona record in an office-seeker is not a fault to be lightly overlooked.

We are informed by an evening paper that attacks on the First Circuit Court are not conducive to party harmony. What has the First Circuit Court got to do with parties? We had felt assured ourselves that the outfit, with the exception of the third judge, was political, but did not expect so plump a confession from an organ of the Gears.

The value of the coming Pearl Harbor dockyard in cases like that of the transport Warren needs no demonstration. Eventually we shall have a drydock that will take in the biggest ships of both the merchant and war navies. When that time comes we shall expect to see Pearl Harbor a rendezvous, of considerable importance, for ships needing vital repairs.

This country has too much politics for its own good, and would like to escape as many special elections as possible. And where the election does not mean anything more than a waste of time and money over a barren honor, we fall to see why any one should want to bother with it. Good policy all around would be to let this fourth district election go by default.

The most careful inquiries at Washington have failed to show the existence there of a Little Boon for Governor. But over in Hills Judge Little is the coming man. We understand that the Hillotes are so sure that Little will be inaugurated soon that there is a lively boom in Chinese-made dress suits to wear at the inaugural ball of the first American.

It is hardly probable that Congress can settle the negro question in the South without enacting a general law confining the voting privilege to those, otherwise qualified, who can read and write the English language. Such a law would eliminate a class of voters who are a danger to the commonwealth and encourage education, at the same time giving the Southern States relief which they have long felt compelled to seek outside the law.

Yesterday Judge Gear intimated that it was time to compel the press to cease its attacks on public men. We thought somebody would equal soon. But for the press this Territory would afford more plunder to the square mile than South Carolina did in the day of other carpetbaggers. The business of squandering the court appropriation was going on beautifully until the Advertiser exposed it and now the sweet-scented brother-in-law job is taking its turn. No wonder the political bench begins to bluster at the freedom of the press.

THE CASE OF KONA.

We have exhausted every means in Honolulu for obtaining financial aid (for Kona Sugar Company) and it is an utter impossibility. Receiver Wundenberg.

Of course it is; we could have told you that some time ago. And yet if the wishes of every party at interest, creditors and shareholders alike, had been heeded by the court, ample funds would now be in hand. If Kona is ruined, the responsibility will rest upon the judicial person who, in a New Orleans interview, printed last summer, declared war on the planting interests of Hawaii. Kona and other properties, has shown himself willing to misuse the powers of the court to such ends.

## KEEP POWDER DRY.

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## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Takahashi, business manager of the Hawaii Shinto, will leave by the Nippon Maru, for an extended visit in Japan.

Ancient Hawaiian history will be represented on the stage of the Opera House by the Hawaiian Dramatic Company, Saturday evening, March 15.

Reports from Maui tell of high winds accompanied by rain storms. At Lahaina, where gales are unusual, there was a decidedly heavy blow. The wind is described as a regular howler.

The grand jury is still at work on criminal cases, and will not begin its investigations of the saloon evil, and will not begin its investigations of the saloon evil, and will not begin its investigations of the saloon evil.

Mrs. Maud Kinney will leave in the Ventura for an extended stay in Germany, where she will continue her musical studies for the next three years. She will first visit friends in London, Paris and Denmark.

The soldiers from the Warren pitched their tents at the Drilled grounds last evening, and are now comfortably camped until the repairs to the transport can be completed. The National Guardmen who were gathered for drill were interested spectators of the regulars as they prepared to settle down for the night.

Madame Geneva Johnstone-Bishop has decided to appear in a concert to be given at the Opera House a week from Monday. Madame Bishop has almost recovered from the effects of her recent mishap, and feels fully able to sing again. She is now staying with Miss Langdon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, on King street.

(From Monday's daily.)

Lower Nuuanu street is still in bad shape, owing to the extremely dilatory methods of improvement there.

Preparations are on at the Catholic Mission for the annual celebration of the feast of the Holy Ghost.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong will visit San Diego during his travels, and help make up some of the new oyster beds.

P. Maurice McMahon is to leave soon for Samoa, where he will make a trip around that island group, about which he intends to write a book.

The Kula Farmer is a four-page leaflet, full of interesting items. It is issued by the teachers and pupils of Kealahou School, Kula, Maui.

Manoa Valley, Panua Valley and Waikiki were shut off from telephonic communication last night owing to the breaking down and crossing of wires.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Claudine, from Maui, were C. E. Guest, Rev. Geo. L. Pearson, Arthur L. Merry, A. N. Hayelden and Mrs. Willis.

Attorney General Dole has filed the papers in Federal Court, completing the appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Onaki Manickho.

The transport Warren mail has been returned to the postoffice, and will probably be forwarded on the Nippon Maru tomorrow. There are 50 sacks of mail matter.

The customs inspectors seized nearly 1000 cigars one day last week in the Chinese store makai of the Lucas planing mill. Internal revenue stamps were missing from the boxes.

A local plantation agency received advice from Maui on Saturday to the effect that heavy rains had been falling there for two days previous to the departure of the steamer.

Petitions are being circulated among the laboring men in the city protesting against the admission of Chinese laborers or the employment of Asiatics on government work of any kind.

Bishop Willis announced to his congregation yesterday morning that he would consecrate the cathedral next Sunday morning. A special program will probably be arranged for the occasion.

Communism was observed at Central Union Church yesterday morning, and thirty-two new members taken in. The services in connection with large increase in membership were of unusual interest.

A. L. Louissou, the Hawaii coffee planter, is furnishing an exhaustive report on coffee growing in the Hawaiian Islands to S. A. Knapp, special commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Friends of Julius Asche were anxiously awaiting news from Kauai yesterday as to his reported illness at Waimea. A midweek steamer brought the report that he was lying seriously ill at his son's place.

The Women's Guild of St. Andrews is planning a public entertainment to be

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't need a weak stomach. A weak stomach does not digest all that is evidently taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it takes to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are: indigestion, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nerves, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is invaluable." E. B. Hancock, W. Va., U.S.A.

The date of the first preliminary to the election has been fixed for March 15th, when the Hawaiian party will meet in the Kaimosi. A special excursion rate has been secured, and about fifty will make the journey, including the wives of some of the members of the local legislature.

The regular January term of the First Circuit Court ended Saturday, and the twelve day extension begins this morning. The extension takes only the criminal side of the calendar, and civil cases will not be heard by Judges Robinson and Humphreys unless they have been specially set for trial.

W. F. C. Hanson, electrical inspector, returned from Hilo on the Kaimosi Saturday, where he had been supervising the construction of a new power system. The wires in the Hilo City are reported to be in as good condition as might have reasonably been expected, but Inspector Hanson found occasion to recommend many improvements.

The clean-up at the public wash houses at Iwilei will begin today under the direction of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Guy Gere. It is the intention to whitewash the walls and build a fifteen-foot ditch to carry the waste water into the sea. Superintendent Boyd, as was announced some time ago, determined to make the improvements advocated by President Sloggett of the Board of Health, and has been preparing the plans in the meantime. Capt. Sam Johnson is to superintend the repairs and will hereafter be in charge of the wash houses.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross has gone on Maui Island dry dock to make ready for her cruise to Honolulu.

The Fourth District Democratic committee is to meet Wednesday evening to decide whether or not to place a candidate in the field.

G. W. Carr, of the railway mail service, has let all contracts for carrying mail in the Territory but five routes, which are to be readjusted. Five new star routes are also to be added.

The transport Egbert sailed from Manila February 15th for San Francisco, via Honolulu, instead of going for Seattle, for which port she had originally been scheduled. She brings one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and 35 short term men, who are to be mustered out.

The Executive Council considered an application from the Honolulu Brewery for a dealer's license yesterday, and the matter was referred to Attorney General Dole. The license under which the brewery is conducted has expired. No action was taken upon the application of A. Nawahi for a light wine license at Pahoa, Hawaii, the High Sheriff reporting in favor of it, and a petition being received opposed to its issuance. The application of T. Wada for a license at Anahola, Kauai, was referred to the sheriff.

After Our Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The departure of the steamship Meteor last night for Honolulu and other Hawaiian ports via Seattle and Puget Sound marks the beginning of a new ocean freight service between San Francisco and the Islands.

The Meteor is owned by the Globe Navigation Company, and is one of a trio of fast freighters which will hereafter ply between San Francisco and the Islands, and complete with the Spreckels line and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company for the sugar carrying and general merchandise trade. The other vessels are the Tampico and the Europa, each of 3000 tons. None of them will carry passengers.

P. W. Rochester, the local representative of the company, said last night: "These three ships constitute practically a new line of vessels to the Islands, although up to date we have made four trips to Hawaii from Seattle. The great importance of San Francisco as a shipping center, however, caused us to change our plans and make this city our home port rather than Seattle, calling there, however, on the trip to the Islands. It requires sixty days for each vessel to make the round trip, calling at ports on four of the Islands—Kauai, Maui, Hawaii and Oahu. Until we began operating this line, the two competing steamship companies clung to the exorbitant freight rates of \$5, with primage of 5 per cent, though primage has been obsolete and forgotten by all other civilized communities. Our line has forced down rates to \$2.50 the part of the other companies, which is a reasonable rate. We expect to engage heavily in the sugar carrying business as well as in general freighting."

Hawaiian Fisheries.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb. 24.—Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, head of the department of zoology, is to leave San Francisco at the end of this week or the beginning of next on his long contemplated trip to Hawaii, where he will take charge of the United States Fish Commission work commenced last summer by President Jordan and Dr. O. P. Jenkins. His companions will be Prof. C. Nutting, head of the zoology department at the University of Iowa; John O. Snyder, instructor of zoology at Stanford; and Walter K. Fisher, a Stanford graduate with the class of 1911. The Fish Commission steamer Albatross is to be placed at the disposal of the party.

Boths May Surrender.

NEW YORK, February 25.—It was freely stated in the lobby of the House of Commons Monday night, says a London dispatch to the Herald, that General Louis Botha, the chief Boer commander, had managed to get direct communication with Lord Milner, and had offered to surrender on certain conditions, the chief being that he shall not be banished from South Africa, and that the negotiations are proceeding.

The Society of Arizona Pioneers has petitioned President Roosevelt to sustain the appointment of Daniels as United States Marshal.

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't need a weak stomach. A weak stomach does not digest all that is evidently taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it takes to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are: indigestion, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nerves, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is invaluable." E. B. Hancock, W. Va., U.S.A.

The date of the first preliminary to the election has been fixed for March 15th, when the Hawaiian party will meet in the Kaimosi. A special excursion rate has been secured, and about fifty will make the journey, including the wives of some of the members of the local legislature.

The regular January term of the First Circuit Court ended Saturday, and the twelve day extension begins this morning. The extension takes only the criminal side of the calendar, and civil cases will not be heard by Judges Robinson and Humphreys unless they have been specially set for trial.

W. F. C. Hanson, electrical inspector, returned from Hilo on the Kaimosi Saturday, where he had been supervising the construction of a new power system. The wires in the Hilo City are reported to be in as good condition as might have reasonably been expected, but Inspector Hanson found occasion to recommend many improvements.

The clean-up at the public wash houses at Iwilei will begin today under the direction of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Guy Gere. It is the intention to whitewash the walls and build a fifteen-foot ditch to carry the waste water into the sea. Superintendent Boyd, as was announced some time ago, determined to make the improvements advocated by President Sloggett of the Board of Health, and has been preparing the plans in the meantime. Capt. Sam Johnson is to superintend the repairs and will hereafter be in charge of the wash houses.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross has gone on Maui Island dry dock to make ready for her cruise to Honolulu.

The Fourth District Democratic committee is to meet Wednesday evening to decide whether or not to place a candidate in the field.

G. W. Carr, of the railway mail service, has let all contracts for carrying mail in the Territory but five routes, which are to be readjusted. Five new star routes are also to be added.

The transport Egbert sailed from Manila February 15th for San Francisco, via Honolulu, instead of going for Seattle, for which port she had originally been scheduled. She brings one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and 35 short term men, who are to be mustered out.

The Executive Council considered an application from the Honolulu Brewery for a dealer's license yesterday, and the matter was referred to Attorney General Dole. The license under which the brewery is conducted has expired. No action was taken upon the application of A. Nawahi for a light wine license at Pahoa, Hawaii, the High Sheriff reporting in favor of it, and a petition being received opposed to its issuance. The application of T. Wada for a license at Anahola, Kauai, was referred to the sheriff.

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The Society of



**JAMES COWAN:**  
Mr. Hankey, replying, said that he

Imports, foreign countries.. 267,694.00  
The following instruments have been  
filed since our last report:

2.50 to \$8; 121 Olua, assessable, \$3.50 to \$7.75; 305 Waiakua, \$52.50 to \$35; 19 H. R. T. & L. Co., \$30; 6200 O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 104; 1600 Waiakua bonds, \$101.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
AUCTIONEER.



# TRYING TO PROVE IT

## The Chinese Libel Case Is Still On.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Wong Suey King, the defendant in the Chinese libel case, has undertaken to prove that all the mean things the Sun Chuan Kwok Ho said about Poon Kwei Leung, the Chinese consul's interpreter, are true. The prosecution closed its case yesterday afternoon with the story of the prosecuting witness and Mr. McClanahan for the defendant then moved for a non-suit, which was denied. He then followed up with his opening statement in which he said: "We propose to prove the truth of the allegations made in this article, and that it was nothing more than an honest criticism of Mr. Poon's actions, in connection with the fire claims." The day was taken up by continual squabbles between the attorneys—Andrews and McClanahan—and the progress made was very slow. There was still an attempt to bring in the differences of the Bow Wong Society on several occasions, but all questions of that nature were ruled out by the court.

Willie Crawford, the official Chinese interpreter for the fire claims commission, and in the past for the Circuit Courts, was put upon the stand the first thing in the morning to testify as an expert about the meaning of the article which, it is alleged, constituted the criminal libel. Crawford, however, stated that he only knew a little Chinese and couldn't translate accurately, and he was excused upon the objection of the defendant.

Lin Shen Chow was next called and managed to qualify as an expert, after reciting his capabilities in that direction, as a graduate of an English school in Hongkong, as translator for the British Ambassador, and as interpreter for the Customs Collector. Every translator of the article gave a different version of the libelous matter, though they agreed upon all material points. Chow translated the heading as "Seeing things not fair." Li Cheung, the official court interpreter, who was next called, translated the heading as meaning, "Taking the part of the Indian," while the prosecuting witness, Poon, said it meant, "Seeing matters are not just."

Ah Heen, who is president of the paper which published the article, was asked by Mr. McClanahan:

"Is your paper opposed to the Chinese consul in politics?"

"The consul hasn't anything to do with it," was the answer, and the court sustained the objections as to what is the political status of the publication.

Poon translated the sentence about snakes and elephants as meaning that a snake was trying to eat an elephant, and had overthrown itself. The translators agreed pretty generally to the reference in the article to the "fleshy eyes" of the consul, though the defendant insisted that any remarks derogatory of the consul had nothing to do with the facts at issue.

Mr. Andrews announced that his case was closed, and Mr. McClanahan immediately moved for a non-suit on the ground that there had been no proof of innuendo connecting the prosecuting witness with the article, and that he was referred to only in the opening paragraph. Judge Gear denied the motion, and the defendant then moved to strike out the evidence of Li Cheung and Poon relating to the translation as they had not been shown to have seen the article in the paper. This motion was also overruled.

In the afternoon the defense was begun by recalling Mr. Poon to the stand. He made a very clever witness and successfully eluded all attempts to draw from him admissions as to the charges made in the alleged libellous article. He said that he had at first refused to take up the Chinese claims, because of his short residence in the islands, but had later consented at the request of the consul. He was to receive a salary for the first four months of \$250 per month, which later was cut to \$200. He testified that he had not received any of the money as yet, and was not to get it until the government paid the fire claims. Over \$700 claims had been submitted to the consul, but about 700 of that number had been turned over to the United Chinese Society, which was to make the translations. He denied having taken any money from any of the claimants, or having had anything to do with the order in which the claims were presented to the Fire Commission, simply stating that he superintended the work of preparation.

A. R. Cunha was next called and testified that he had had an office in the United Chinese Society building while the claims were being certified by Poon and on several occasions saw the prosecuting witness come out in the hallway and pick some claimant to take with him into the room, for preparation of his claim.

There was an interruption at this point in the arrival of Poon Chew in the custody of an officer. The Chinese boy had been summoned as a witness by the prosecution, and upon his failure to appear a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Chew said that he wanted to come, but that he worked at the Hawaiian hotel, and Manager Lake refused to let him, unless he showed proper papers. Mr. Lake was then sent for and upon his arrival said that he thought the boy was joking at the time, and did not believe he was wanted as a witness. The matter was consequently dropped.

The last witness of the afternoon was Ng Ling, who was a fire claimant. He testified that Poon had asked him for money when he tried to file his claim, but that he wouldn't give him any. On cross-examination witness said he

# THERE ARE 5000 LEPERS WHO WOULD BE SENT TO HAWAII

A census of the population is estimated a national leper colony on one of the Hawaiian Islands is an attractive proposition among pathologists and others familiar with the disease in this country. It is not a new proposition. The people of the disease have it plain why the people of these islands oppose the proposition.

Three years ago Dr. H. E. Hirt, a specialist from India, who visited Louisiana, made the statement, subsequently that there were to his knowledge over 500 cases of leprosy in the United States, of which ten cases were to be found in Chicago alone. Following this announcement was the introduction of the bill in Congress, instructing the Marine Hospital Service to secure data upon leprosy in the United States and its new colonies. Now it is proposed to establish a national home of asylum, where the victims of the "White Curse" can be cared for, if not cured.

The interest that attaches to the proposition lies in the fact that Louisiana numbers among its people several hundred cases of this disease, though there are cases in nearly every State in the Union. The most persistent efforts are being made by the authorities here to discover victims of the disease, who are then isolated in the leper hospital and cared for by the State.

**SCOURGE GROWING WORSE.**

There is no doubt that leprosy is on the increase in this country. Physicians who have made a study of the disease are unanimously of this opinion. It exists in all of our new colonies, and the very serious question has arisen whether or not that the armies of occupation will not multiply cases in the United States proper.

This fear is not shared by all physicians. While investigating the matter the attention of your correspondent was directed to a letter from A. S. Ashmead, M. D., of New York, who, in discussing the possible spread of leprosy by means of the army, writes: "The history of the world and leprosy is against its spread by armies. Leprosy is only transmitted from one country by immigration, or with troops returning with captives or slaves. There is more danger of leprosy to the people of the United States from the Norwegians and Swedes already scattered over every State in the Union than can be threatened this country from our new acquisitions—Hawaii and the Philippines. Five hundred thousand Norwegians are already here—175,000 of them of leprosy family. These are scattered over the Union, thanks to Hansen's leper law, which allows lepers and suspected lepers to be isolated in private homes of Norway, and thus gives them all facility to escape to America."

Dr. Ashmead places the total number of lepers now in the United States at

# POLO GAME AT HOOLULU PARK

HILO, February 28.—Last Saturday an interesting game of polo was played at Hoolulu Park. There were two teams of four, one captained by Ronald Kennedy and the other by C. N. Prouty Jr. The latter team was short one player in the beginning, and in spite of the excellent work of Ted Guard, who was at a disadvantage in not having a speedy pony, Captain Kennedy's team rushed to the goal three times. After the arrival of Dr. Grace of Mr. Prouty's team the play changed. The pink and white boys had scored three points and made one safety tally sheet showing 25 points. With a suspicion of team work the blue and white prevented any further points being scored, and rushed the ball through the goal stakes five times in succession. There was really no team work on the Prouty side except at the close, when the captain Grace and Guard did good work. The personnel of the Blues was: Prouty (captain), Guard, Grace and Robinson. Their opponents, the Pinks, were Messrs. W. Bolding (captain), R. Bolding, Scott and Kennedy.

# CHASING ROUND THE HILO TRACK

HILO, February 28.—The horse races at Hoolulu Park on Washington's birthday furnished some rare sport. Philip won in a romp from a new horse called Times Center in a three-eighths dash. The green one's tail went into the air when they turned into the stretch and Vidi brought his mount in a walk. Golden rode the new horse. Time, 0:37½. After trailing to the half in a three-quarters race, by a little clever riding Thomas brought Merrill's Force under the wire three lengths ahead of Royal Fan with Vidi up. Time was 1:22. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Frank S. by Del Vista in a three-furlong dash. The victor was not in it from the start, Golden having no trouble in landing his horse in the proper place. The time was 0:36½.

General Cronin and Piero put up the prettiest race of the day, the distance being a mile. The general with Golden won by half a neck in 1:47½. There were also three Jap races which furnished some very good sport. It was rumored yesterday that Sanborn, the owner of Merrill's Force, had offered to match his horse against McKee's Cronin in a three-furlong mile dash on March 17. The details are not settled.

Victor Vidi, the popular jockey, was a passenger to the coast on the Martha Davis, which sailed Thursday morning. He will make an extended visit at his old home in Napa County.

# TRANSPORTS WILL NOT BE CHANGED

"I consider it practically settled that there will be no change in the matter of the army transports," said Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., at the Hawaiian hotel last evening. Major Robinson, who was depot quartermaster here and left only to look after his affairs in the States prior to going to Manila for a tour of duty, had many opportunities while at San Francisco to look into the matter, and speaks from this investigation. Continuing, he said:

"The largest number of cases to date is in Louisiana."

**AMONG THE POOR WHITES.**

Strangely enough, the victims of the disease in this State were not originally natives of Louisiana. While a few of the cases come from other classes, the great majority of the victims of leprosy are "Cajons," a corruption of the word Acadia, the people whom Longfellow has immortalized in "Evangeline." After their eviction from Canada they were conveyed to Louisiana. Their descendants, who live along the bayous and small streams in the interior, are among the poorest of the poor whites of the South. Whether their ancestors were afflicted with the disease prior to their forced immigration or not has never been determined. The hands-to-mouth existence of the majority of this people, the character of their food and the increasing of families have at least furnished a good groundwork for the progress of hereditary disease.

Leprosy, as it is seen in this State, is not the loathsome thing that has been enlarged upon by ancient writers. It is very repulsive in certain cases, not the majority. Elephantiasis is the most common form of the disease. In this form ridges appear on various parts of the body, which harden and absorb the surrounding tissues.

# LIMIT OF A LEPER'S LIFE.

The average life of a leper is from 7 to 10 years after the inception of the disease. Some live for 15 or 20 years, and suffer no inconvenience beyond a growing stiffness of the joints and a loss of sensation in the extremities.

In conversation with a volunteer surgeon of the late Spanish war, who has had opportunity to study the question in all our new possessions, he said:

"Leprosy is prevalent in every one of our colonies. Hawaii is notorious for it. There is a little community of lepers in Porto Rico, just outside of San Juan. There are lepers in the Philippines, in Guam, and I believe in Tutuila, our new Samoan possession. The number of lepers is increasing in the United States, and I think the best thing Congress can do is to establish a national leper colony."

"The disease should be studied. It was the great curse of the ancient Biblical world. By isolating every case greater opportunity is given for its study. Our ignorance on the subject of leprosy is very nearly a disgrace to the medical profession."

"Thus far no cure for the disease has been discovered. The poison of the serpent, the cobra di capello, was believed to be a specific, but this is a question of serious doubt. The general ignorance concerning it is lamentable—is so admitted by authorities here on the subject.—New Orleans Correspondent Philadelphia Press.

"The declaration of opposition to any change, which came from Mr. Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is taken as meaning the falling out of the plans of the steamship company. The fact is that the army officers do not want the change made, as it is apparent that the men now have better care than they would have if they were in the hands of the contractors. Here in Honolulu the people have a chance which is given to few of the people of the United States. You have seen the carrying of soldiers under contract and again seen the regular transports in the service."

"Speaking of the enlisted men alone, his condition would be very much worse if the carrying was by contract. Of course there would be little change for the officers, as they now travel in the cabin. The Government has no profit to make, and therefore gives to its men a better service than could be rendered by any private concern. The service is now organized and the result is that there is little chance for discomfort and the work is done economically."

"I spent some time in Seattle, and found that city going ahead in spite of the rains which distinguished the winter. There is one thing about Seattle, every man there knows that the city will be the future headquarters of the Pacific trade. The result is that they are always building and improving the city and it is coming to the front rapidly."

# FROM HONOLULU.

# Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches,  
If you toss all night racked in pain,  
If you cannot bend over or straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.  
And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.  
They cure kidney complaints.  
This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# Japanese Child is Drowned in a Ditch.

MAUI, Mar. 1.—After weeks of menacing south wind and midsummer drought, a heavy rain storm began on Maui late during the night of February 27th, and still continues. Six and seven inches of rain have fallen within less than thirty-six hours in the Hana section, and more than five inches in Makawao. Kula has had only about one-half inch. West Maui, as is customary, has had somewhat less of a rainfall than East Maui; probably more than three inches at Kahului and Wailuku. It is and has been a cold north rain.

Thursday night, after the kona wind had driven in several showers, suddenly the atmospheric current changed to the north, bringing with it a steady rain. The rain gauge at Haleakala ranch, Makawao, measured 2.56 inches Thursday night to Friday morning; 1.55 inches Friday and 5.9 inches Friday night.

# JAPANESE DROWNED.

Monday, February 24, a Japanese child, twenty months old, was drowned in the Hailu ditch far up in the forest of Honopo, Huelo. The name of the little girl was Liseo Takaviro, and she was the daughter of the Japanese assistant of Ditch Superintendent Herbert. The baby was playing beside the ditch while her mother was busy washing clothes. After an interval of five or six minutes the mother sought for her child and found her drowned in the waters of the ditch, about 150 feet away. Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalama, after investigating the case, decided that a post-mortem and coroner's jury were unnecessary.

# GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. Peterson, of Honolulu, came to Puna this week to assume the duties of government and plantation physician of the district until Dr. McConkey has recovered his health.

Mrs. Lufkin, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lufkin, is visiting her son, C. D. Lufkin, of Wailuku.

The temperature at the bottom of the 300-foot shaft on Kihel plantation, in which the two large pumps are constantly working, is said to be 130 degrees. This terrible heat is somewhat alleviated by the blowing in of cool air. Judging from this great increase in temperature over that at the surface, it is very easy to believe that the earth's crater is an immense fiery mass.

Two crater parties were obliged to give up their trips on account of Friday's storm.

There was no arrival or departure of shipping at Kahului during the week. Miss Gairbraith, formerly a teacher in the Oakland High School, is visiting Mrs. William Coffee, of Puuene.

Messrs. D. L. Bliss and T. Knowles, of California, have been the guests of H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua, during the week.

On February 21st, Joe Ferriera, fifteen years of age, the assistant of Ditch Tender Manuel Lewis, of Kailua, in attempting to walk the large pipe over Kailua stream, slipped and fell thirty-five or forty feet on to the rocks beneath. A great hole was made in his head and, though at first his life was despaired of, Dr. Sabey thinks now that he will recover.

# WORKING ON THE TRANSPORT WARREN

Work in the repairing of the broken propeller blade of the transport Warren now lying disabled at the naval wharf, commenced early yesterday morning. On Saturday divers went down and reported a blade broken off, leaving an eighteen-inch stump. It was decided that the only practical way to fix the damage was to tip the ship, and by so doing bring her propeller shaft sufficiently out of the water to allow of the new blade being bolted on.

With this end in view part of the cargo in the aft part of the ship was transferred forward, and all day long a number of stevedores and soldiers were at work dumping pig iron brought from the Honolulu Iron Works into the forward part of the transport. At night the stern of the Warren stood two feet higher out of the water than in the morning.

The work of loading down the transport's bow will be continued this morning, and will go on until 500 tons of iron have been taken aboard. The depth of water where she is lying is 20 feet at high tide, and when the Warren arrived she drew 22 feet. This, of course, allows a drop of eight feet in the transport's bow, and a corresponding rise of her stern of about three feet for every foot of the bow sunk.

It is as yet a matter of doubt whether this ratio which prevailed yesterday will continue as the bow goes further down. Opinion on this matter seems to be pretty evenly divided. Man old waterfronters shake their heads ominously when they discuss the scheme of tipping the transport, for they claim that the vessel is liable to sustain such a strain amidships as to render her practically useless.

The air was full of suggestions for the ending of the Warren's plight yesterday. Some persons held that the only way out of the difficulty was to build a cofferdam around her. Others wanted her stern hauled out of the water by the marine railway, a course of action which was successfully followed with regard to the disabled Nipiss which fell a victim to the great Samoan hurricane twelve years ago, and was afterwards brought here.

One man insisted that the best and quickest way to tilt the transport would be to fill her forward bulkheads with water. On one point, however, all the theorists agreed; it being that had there been a dry dock here the transport would have been on her way to Manila by this time.

A new blade for the propeller is lying on the wharf. It is an emergency one, carried by the vessel, and is not nearly so costly an affair as was the bronze blade which broke off short, and which weighed a ton and cost \$1500.

The Warren's troops are still under canvas on the parade ground in front of the drillshed, while the officers are occupying the shed itself. The men marched to the transport to mess three times yesterday.

# BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TERRITORY OFFICE, HONOLULU, HAWAII.

In Re Dissolution of the People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

Whereas, the PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING CO., LTD., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has presented to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in said corporation, that objections to the granting of said petition must be filed in this office on or before March 4, 1902, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capital building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, January 4, 1902.

2308-Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28, Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25, March 4.

# IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.—AT CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the Estate of R. McKibbin, late of Makawao, Maui, deceased. Before Judge J. W. Kailua.

Order of notice of petition for allowance on final accounts and discharge in deceased estate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of J. M. Dowsett, executor of the will of the estate of R. McKibbin, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor.

It is ordered, that Wednesday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Wailuku, this 12th day of February, 1902.

By the Court.

L. R. CHARK, Clerk.

2360—Feb. 15, 22, March 4, 11.

# IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of James Mundon, of Koloa, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John W. Neal, administrator, Estate of James Mundon, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 20th day of February, 1902.

By the Court.

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2360—Feb. 25; March 4, 11.

# IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of John D. Neal, of Koloa, Kauai.—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of John D. Neal, deceased, having on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1902, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to E. E. Conant and John W. Neal having been filed therein.

It is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at Lihue, Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, February 29, 1902.

By the Court.

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2360—Feb. 25; March 4, 11.

Whether the Warren lost her propeller blade before or after arriving here seems to be a moot question. The chief officer of the transport said yesterday that the accident occurred between here and San Francisco, but other officers of the ship declared that the blade broke off about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, or two hours after the Warren sailed from here.

# Examined the Wharves.

Mr. Allen, who was sent by the Department of Public Works to examine the wharves on the Kona coast, has made a report to Superintendent Boyd. He inspected the landings at Ke Au Hou, Kailua, Napoospe and Hookena. The wharf at the former place was entirely swept away during the late gale. Repairs at all the places mentioned will be commenced immediately.

The bark Ceylon is expected to sail for Laysan Island this morning. The schooner Lady arrived from Koolau ports yesterday.

The ship A. J. Fuller, which arrived from Sydney yesterday, is lying in the stream, waiting for a berth.

John Ema, who left on the Nihau on Thursday evening, will inspect the new wharf at Ahukiki.

Turk and Lewis shipped a full crew of 16 men on the ship Helen Brewer, much to the satisfaction of Captain Mahoney, who was in a hurry to get away. Only the first and second mates of the sid crew had remained on the vessel.







